

Continued unsettled weather, with showers and thunder storms; warmer; variable winds.

NO. 1,562.

HAWAII IS IN THE UNION

The Welcome News Received With Wild Enthusiasm.

BOOMING MINISTER SEWALL

His Appointment as the First Governor of Hawaii Asked by a Warrantless President Dole's Supporters Unable to Secure His Indorsement.

Honolulu, July 26, via San Francisco, July 27.—Hawaii is in the Union and feels it. The roar of cannon, cheers of enthusiasm, the unfurling of the Stars and Stripes from every house-top and vantage point, which greeted the news the Coptic brought to Honolulu a week ago, has been repeated in the other islands of the group as fast as the message of annexation reached them.

Never did a vessel bring better news than the Coptic when she came in one week ago with flags flying from every mast and streamers and pennants from every yard and stay. While this was still far out at sea the message she bore was read in her signal pennants and to every village and plantation on the island of Oahu the news was sent.

National for the First Time.

At the spread of the news there began a display of American flags from house tops, doorways, coconut palms, hillsides and mountain peaks, as though the spirit of freedom had just been turned loose and the population was awake, alert, such to assure himself that the good news, so long hoped for and so often deferred, had come at last.

Business ceased, buyers deserted stores and merchants their counting rooms to join, in the streets and at the wharf, their fellow citizens in celebrating the great event. "We are Americans," was the only theme upon which men would talk.

The Coptic was expected, though she was not expected to bring the news she did. The lookout on Diamond Head was watching for her. She was miles away when he first sighted her. Soon it was known she brought news as her signals had gone up. As soon as they were understood, cheer after cheer went up. The government band played the Star-Spangled Banner.

The Jackies Rejoice.

Back from the Coptic, now close approaching the wharf, came responsive cheers. The crowd on the wharf answered. From men of the Mohican came loud hurrahs to swell the volume.

Suddenly the booming of cannon was heard. Word had been sent to military headquarters and a salute of 100 guns was being fired on the executive grounds.

President Dole was at his beach cottage below Diamond Head when the Coptic was sighted. Watching her through a glass, he saw the signal flags fly upward. Without being able to read them he knew what they meant. The purpose of the government of which he is the head had been accomplished. Quickly he mounted his horse and galloped for the city and reached the wharf just as the news was positively confirmed by a message from the steamer. Nearly all the members of his cabinet were there before him. United States Minister Sewall and Consul General Haywood were there.

Around each a crowd surged, everybody trying to grasp the hands of those officials. An officer of the National Guard came on the wharf with the American flag. He was seized, lifted on their shoulders and ordered to "let her float." American flags were soon waving on every side.

The American Union party wants Minister Sewall to be the first governor of Hawaii.

At a meeting of the central committee

"The Great Providers."

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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1898.

Times

Circulation Yesterday, 52,937

ONE CENT.

THE RUSH FOR PORTO RICO

Orders to Troops Destined for the Island.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONFUSED

The Action of Gen. Miles in Landing His Command at Guanica Causes a Change of Plans for Succeeding Expeditions — Fajardo Supposed to Be Gen. Brooke's Objective Point.

No official advice has been received from Gen. Miles and the first Porto Rican expedition since Tuesday night, but the War Department is prosecuting with all haste its plans for embarking the whole force of Gen. Brooke, directing him to embark for Porto Rico immediately without waiting for the transport vessels there, which have not yet taken on their full quotas of troops and supplies.

This action was taken after it had been learned from Gen. Brooke that his time of sailing was being delayed by the difficulty in loading some of the transports with quartermaster's and subsistence supplies, for it was deemed best not to delay the main body of troops on account of minor matters connected with the expedition.

The order to Gen. Brooke instructed him to sail with his fastest ships by 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, if possible, and the War Department officials had reason to believe that the expedition would get away on time.

Brooke's Formidable Command.

There were at Newport News several transport vessels, chief among which were the auxiliary cruisers St. Paul and St. Louis. The latter were to carry the main command of Gen. Brooke, and the general himself intended to embark on one of them. Among the troops are the regiments belonging to Gen. Hains's Second Brigade of the First Division, First Army Corps, and the headquarters guard of Gen. Brooke, consisting of some artillery, cavalry and infantry.

Secretary Alger is authority for the statement that several detachments of troops will now be sent to Guanica, where Gen. Miles landed, but the plan is subject to change on the receipt of new advice from the commanding general.

There is no doubt that the action of Gen. Miles in landing his detachment at a point of which he had not advised the Administration has made the War Department momentarily somewhat uncertain in regard to its course in dispatching the succeeding bodies of troops. Gen. Miles's plan as published in the Times last week was to have the troops landed in three separate expeditions at as many different points.

One of these places is Fajardo, on the extreme northeast coast. Gen. Ernst's brigade of the First Army Corps, which sailed from Charleston, S. C., on July 21, was destined for Fajardo and the War Department expects that the expedition reached its destination Tuesday or yesterday at the latest. It was understood at the War Department yesterday that Gen. Miles had sent a dispatch to Fajardo for the purpose of notifying Gen. Ernst of his arrival at Guanica and with the object of forwarding the plans for the joint campaign to be carried out in Porto Rico.

The Objective Point.

The objective point of Gen. Brooke's expedition, which has probably already sailed from Newport News, is not definitely known, but it may be Fajardo, and it may be one of the small playas on the northern coast of the island, which is within easy reach by land and by sea of the San Juan capital.

The expedition which sailed a few days ago from Tampa to Porto Rico will unquestionably land at one of the three points mentioned, but it is impossible to ascertain at this time the relation which each detachment bears to those which have gone before or those which are to follow.

Gen. Brooke and the principal part of his immediate command, which sails on the fast cruisers St. Paul and St. Louis, should be able to reach any part of the island within from three to four days. It is probable, therefore, that by next Monday both the expeditions from Newport News and from Tampa, as well as the detachments with Gen. Miles and Gen. Ernst, will be well established in Porto Rico.

Orders to Embark.

Orders were issued yesterday to several organizations of troops to prepare to embark for Porto Rico. Among these were the First South Carolina, who were directed to proceed from Chickamauga Park to Jacksonville, Fla. The First Regiment U. S. Engineers, now at Peekskill, N. Y., has been ordered to report to Gen. Miles at once. It is probable that Brig. Gen. Snyder will be assigned to the command of a new brigade of the Second Army Corps, under Gen. Coppinger. This brigade will consist of the First Florida, Second

Georgia and Fifth Maryland Volunteers and it is expected to start for Porto Rico at an early day.

The volunteer regiments to be assigned to Gen. Snyder's brigade were formerly organized in the Second Division of Gen. Coppinger's corps, but it was left out in the reorganization of the command. The Second Regiment U. S. V. Cavalry, commanded by Col. Torrey, of Wyoming, which desired to be assigned to the Porto Rico campaign, will probably not be allowed to go. It has been ordered from Jacksonville to Chickamauga.

THE TROOPS WILL MOVE.

Spain's Peace Proposals Will Not Change the Original Plans.

Subsequent to Spain's overture for peace numerous rumors concerning operations against Porto Rico gained wide circulation, one of the most persistent of which was to the effect that the embarkation of troops scheduled to leave Newport News and other points would be delayed pending negotiations for peace.

It can be positively stated on the highest authority that Spain's latest received message will not exercise the least influence over the Porto Rican campaign, which will be pursued along the original lines of action, not modified in any particular, as the result of the Madrid ministry's pacific overtures.

Admiral Gen. Corbin, who directs all movements of troops, said last night: "There is no change of program. The forces scheduled to leave Newport News and other points of embarkation will move without delay, as was the original intention. The War Department is not supposed to know anything about peace messages. It has not been informed that there are peace negotiations on foot, and the war is going on without the slightest deviation from the original plans."

As far as it goes the intention of the Administration to adopt any part of the Porto Rico campaign that extra measures are being taken to expedite operations against the island, and assurances are given that every effort will be bent to subdue and occupy the territory in question before Spain's peace overtures have assumed sufficient visibility to demand recognition from this Government.

LEAVING FOR PORTO RICO.

Streets of Newport News Thronged With Departing Soldiers.

Newport News, July 27.—There have been more troops seen on the streets of Newport News today than on any other day since the civil war, and they were cheered continually as they marched to the transports and lighters. The embarkation began early this morning and has continued all day.

Soon after daybreak the Third Illinois Regiment was ordered to fall in line and was taken in lighters aboard the auxiliary cruisers St. Louis and St. Paul. This plan was pursued because time could be saved. The Fourth Ohio was taken to Old Point along with the Third Illinois.

At the Fourth Pennsylvania will probably be on board the Illinois and City of Washington by midnight. The transport Massachusetts now has on board the auxiliary and ambulance corps. The Roumania will take four batteries of artillery tomorrow.

It has been found that Batteries A and C of the Second New York will have to wait until Gen. Grant's brigade, which left Chickamauga this morning for Newport News, leaves for Porto Rico, as this latter is being sent for them in this expedition. Battery B will go. Troops A and C of New York Cavalry, and Troop A, Philadelphia, will go south on the Massachusetts. They will be placed on board the ship tomorrow.

The transport Leona from Santiago, with fifty sick and three wounded men on board, arrived at Old Point at 10 o'clock this morning. She lies at anchor half a mile below the dock. The vessel and passengers were subjected to close examination by the United States authorities. The Leona was ordered to be ordered further north.

Col. H. Corbin, son of Adj. Gen. Corbin, is on the Leona. Mr. Corbin is said to be ill, but his condition is by no means serious. No one has been allowed ashore. The Leona is said to be dangerous.

Ordered to Porto Rico.

The First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers has received orders to proceed to Porto Rico to join Gen. Miles. The regiment is now at the camp at Peekskill, N. Y. It will leave New York City early next week.

SPAIN ADVISED TO YIELD.

M. Cambon Counsels Compliance With American Demands.

Paris, July 28.—A message from M. Cambon, the French ambassador to the United States, describing his visit yesterday to President McKinley for the purpose of presenting the note of Don Almagro de Rio, the Spanish foreign minister, reached the foreign office late last night.

It was in cipher and was not deciphered until this morning.

The Spanish minister of foreign affairs, forthwith sent an invitation to attend the foreign office to Senor Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France, who called at 10 o'clock. Later he transmitted M. Cambon's message to Madrid, and it is believed, advised Spain to make up her mind to comply with all the American demands.

GOV. VOORHEES'S MISSION.

Infirms War Officials of Sea Girl's Advantages.

Sea Girl, N. J., July 27.—Governor Voorhees and Lieut. Col. Gilmore returned today from Washington, where they were called to give the war officials information relative to the advantages which Sea Girl possesses as a rendezvous for troops. The question has not been definitely settled, but it is the general opinion that the governor was successful in his mission.

Military officers say that the troops will be divided between Montauk Point and Sea Girl, each getting a part of the regiments under the second call.

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THE QUESTION OF PEACE

The Administration Not Yet Prepared for Its Consideration.

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM

The President Desires the Greatest Commercial and Strategic Advantages With the Least Amount of Governmental Responsibility—The Feelings of Foreign Powers to Be Considered.

It is admitted by the principal members of the Administration that if it were not for the Philippine question the United States would be ready to finish immediately a statement of the terms on which it stands prepared to proceed to negotiate a treaty of peace with Spain.

Porto Rico and Cuba have already been disposed of. Neither is to continue under Spanish rule. This Government will carry out the purposes of the resolution of Congress concerning Cuba, turning the island over to the inhabitants when it is apparent that a stable rule can be established. As for Porto Rico, its reason to the United States will be Spain's only alternative.

Whatever concessions this country is willing to make to Spain will not affect the two West Indian islands. Only the Philippines will be recognized as a basis for discussion in the settlement of peace terms.

The overtures of the Spanish ministry came with such suddenness that the Administration has not had time to come to a conclusion as to its policy on the Philippines question.

Since the visit of M. Cambon, the French ambassador, the President has had the opportunity of discussing with every member of his Cabinet the important and gratifying situation developed by Spain's admission that she has been defeated. He has asked each member of his official family for his views on the subject, and has presented for their consideration a number of suggestions made by other Cabinet officers or by men outside the Cabinet whose opinions are worthy of serious thought.

As said, the whole interest of the Administration centers on the Philippines and it is in regard to the situation presented by American possession of those islands that the ideas of the Cabinet officers and others are sought. The President does not intend to form a definite policy until he is better acquainted with the sentiment of the country in regard to the Philippines.

As matters now stand, the sentiment of the Administration appears to be tending toward the retention of a coaling station only in Spain's most important Eastern possessions, but this idea may be enlarged if popular expression is opposed to any relinquishment of the valuable territory which the United States now virtually holds.

Two weeks when the President is taking into his confidence in the matter and whose views he values and desires have been asked to consider this question: What should the United States be willing to concede to Spain in connection with the Philippines in the intention to retain what would be necessary to give to us the greatest commercial and strategic advantage with the least amount of governmental responsibility? This is the problem which the President wants to solve, but he will be influenced in the matter largely by the sentiment of the country as developed through prominent men who are in close touch with the people.

A day record will be paid to the feelings of foreign nations, whose interests in the Far East make this disposition of the Philippines of great importance to them. There is no intention to rush into the matter hastily, but in view of the desire of the Administration to be fair to both Spain and this country, the attempt to reach a basis of adjustment will be expedited and by the end of the week it is hoped that the Government will have distinct propositions for the consideration of Spain will be in shape for formal presentation as an answer to the note presented by M. Cambon.

While Spain did not request in so many words that the terms on which the United States would be willing to negotiate for peace be submitted in answer to the note, the Administration is willing to give the Spanish overtures that interpretation and will probably make known its views in an unequivocal manner that will force Spain to show whether she is willing to negotiate at this time.

Although no such proposition has been made, the Administration is probably willing to grant an armistice pending the settlement of a peace arrangement if Spain will show an honest disposition to enter into negotiations with the sole purpose of reaching a conclusion that will put a stop to hostilities.

There is some doubt expressed, even in the Cabinet circle, that Spain's diplomacy will undergo so great a change. Some of the men close to the President are not willing to admit that they see peace in sight. They are inclined to regard the overtures of the Madrid ministry as a mere effort to gain time and to attempt to force the Government to define its policy with regard to the Philippines in the hope of encouraging European opposition to the intentions of this country. But as far as the Administration is concerned officially, there is the most generous disposition manifested to accept the overtures of Spain in good faith, make a proper reply and trust to the future to develop the real purposes, honest or dishonest, of the Spanish government.

The Washington Government wants to deal directly with that at Madrid and the disposition yesterday in official circles was toward insistence on that condition. This would necessitate the withdrawal of France, in the person of her representative here, from the conduct of the negotiations and result in direct dealing between Spanish officials and members of the American Administration.

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"Special Delivery" for Camp Alger.

missioners has not been given serious consideration. The mass of sentiment among officials is against that course of procedure.

President McKinley devoted a good part of yesterday to the consideration of Spain's proposal to treat for peace. He pursued his usual practice when weighing matters of such importance, that of questioning his callers, but giving no intimation in return of what was passing in his own mind.

During the day Secretary Day was with the President to talk about the answer that shall be made to Spain. As the Secretary emerged from the White House he said to the reporter for The Times that the answer would be communicated to M. Cambon later in the week, probably after the Cabinet meeting on Friday. With his usual reticence Judge Day declined to discuss the matter further.

The visit of Judge Day was made on his way to luncheon and immediately after his return to the department the work of drafting the reply to Spain was begun. Assistant Secretary Ade, the department authority upon forms and precedents, was called into conference by the Secretary, and they remained together for some time.

While, of course, there was no conclusion reached as to details of the basis upon which the United States will consent to negotiate peace, the members of the Cabinet have discussed the matter and it was unanimously agreed that there should be no dickerings.

The proposition to be made will embody the minimum that the United States will demand and concede, and peace can be established only upon that foundation. The communication will be so framed and clear that even a Spanish minister can understand it, and, understanding, know just what will be expected of his government.

There will be but one proposition made, but the formulating of this proposition is not so easy a matter as might be supposed. Two or three points stand out clearly, and the rest are in doubt. It is understood that Spain can pay no indemnity; therefore, the United States must recoup herself for the outlay caused by the war in some other manner.

Possession of Porto Rico naturally suggests itself as the outlet and the best substitute for cash, so that the independence of Cuba and surrender of Porto Rico to the United States are two points that everyone believes will be covered.

Disposition of the Far Eastern possessions of Spain is a matter of deep concern. The United States forces have possession of Guam Island in the Ladrones and practically control the Philippines and their future rests with this country.

A complication is imminent through the action of the continental powers of Europe, who are reported to have reached an agreement that the United States shall not control the Philippines—that they must remain with Spain. How far, if at all, this determination of European powers will be permitted to influence the action of the United States is the question of the situation.

The country and the Administration might be satisfied to hold only a coaling and naval station at Manila if left alone to work out the problem; but there would doubtless be unanimous opposition to conceding anything in the islands under compulsion.

THE SEIZURE OF THE ADULA.

The Hearing of Testimony Commenced at Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., July 27.—Savannah this morning had its first libel case, based on the seizure of a ship by the United States in a blockade port. A special session of the United States Court was called today by Judge Emory Spear. It concerns the British ship Adula, owned by the Atlas Steamship Company, of London, which was seized by the United States warship Marblehead on June 23, in the harbor of Guantanamo.

She was put in charge of Lieut. E. A. Anderson and a prize crew by Commander McCalla and sent to this port. The Adula reached here on July 16. The prize commissioners, consisting of Rear Admiral Benham, retired; Julian Schley and Edgar Denmark, at once commenced taking testimony, which was concluded on July 27.

When the case was called there was a meeting of counsel for the government and the defense, and the time for filing an answer to a libel recently filed by the district attorney was extended until 10 a. m. tomorrow, because Mr. Wheeler, attorney for the steamship company, only arrived this morning from New York.

The libel was then read. It contained seventeen counts, alleging that the Adula, after being warned by warships, had endeavored to enter, on June 23, the blockade harbor of Guantanamo. The libel stated that the master and supercargo of the Adula knew of the existence of the blockade.

After the libel was read Major P. W. Meldrum, counsel for the defendant, submitted a petition from the Atlas Steamship Company, owners of the Adula, and an English corporation, stating that the defendant had no knowledge at the time of the seizure of the vessel that Santiago, Guantanamo and Manzanillo were blockaded and that the steamship was chartered to Mr. Jose R. Solis, a Cuban, for the purpose of taking refugees from one of the ports to Jamaica and for no other purpose.

The hearing of the testimony was commenced and the reading of the interrogatories to and answers of Capt. Yates, master of the Adula, and Jose R. Solis, the charterer, took all the morning. Capt. Yates testified that he knew nothing of the existence of an effective blockade at Guantanamo when captured, but that the Adula had been spoken by the warships on previous occasions and allowed to go, as her purpose was to look after refugees only. She carried no cargo and no arms and was violating no neutrality laws.

The affidavit of Lieut. Anderson touched mainly on the fact that he had been put in charge of the vessel by Commander McCalla and had taken the ship to Savannah.

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SAGASTA'S SIMPLE FAITH

Relies Upon a Favorable Reply From President McKinley.

AMERICAN DEMANDS FEARED

Fears in Diplomatic Circles That Our Terms Will Be Excessive—Spanish Commercial Circles Unanimously Support the Peace Negotiations—Spain's Diplomacy and Duplicity Synonymous.

Madrid, July 27.—When questioned on the subject of the peace negotiations, Prime Minister Sagasta said that the Duke of Almodovar de Rio, the foreign minister, in his note to President McKinley, has asked for a suspension of hostilities on Sunday. Mr. McKinley, in reply, said he would consult with his Cabinet.

The foreign minister expects that a satisfactory reply will be immediately given through M. Cambon, the French ambassador to the United States, through whom Spain's note was presented.

Capt. Anson, minister of marine, says that jealousy of American steamship companies is causing difficulties in the Spanish Transatlantic Company in carrying out its contract for the removal of the surrendered troops at Santiago.

Gen. Correa, minister of war, states that Gen. Macias, captain general of Porto Rico, reports that the Porto Ricans are indifferent to the result of the American invasion.

Notwithstanding the fact that it is officially admitted that Spain has made advances to the United States in the direction of peace, it is evident that the government does not implicitly believe that its request for information as to the terms the United States will demand will prevent the dispatch of Commodore Watson's squadron for the Spanish coast.

Presumptions continue to be taken to defend the threatened ports, and all the bays and harbors have been removed from the bay of Cadix and the harbors of the islands of Majorca, Minorca and Ibiza, Balearic group.

As Prime Minister Sagasta was leaving the palace this evening, he admitted that the American expedition under command of Gen. Miles had succeeded in landing at Guanica, on the south coast of Porto Rico, after a vigorous attack.

As soon as the minister of the interior learned of the admission made by Sagasta, he issued an order forbidding the telegraph and telephone companies to transmit his statement.

A dispatch from Capt. Gen. Macias states that the Americans who landed at Guanica, advanced yesterday toward Yaguez. They encountered Lieut. Col. Zola, who commanded 50 regulars and volunteers. Skirmishing took place during the evening and night and at daybreak this morning the Americans returned to the positions formerly occupied by them.

At the Cabinet meeting today a telegram was read stating that the Spaniards had sunk a vessel at the entrance of San Juan harbor, effectually closing the channel.

Telegrams received from San Sebastian today declared that three American warships and two transports had been sighted off that place.

The report caused a temporary sensation, but it was soon proved that it was a house maneuver.

London, July 27.—The Standard's Madrid correspondent says that the telegrams announcing that official steps had been taken at Washington with a view to prepare for peace negotiations caused no surprise and but little sensation in Madrid.

Everyone for some time past has been convinced that the government was feeling its way towards peace, and was waiting to let public opinion get reconciled to the idea of the sacrifices that must be made to secure the determination of the hopeless struggle.

It is difficult to say whether the Government decided upon a decisive move at the suggestion or advice of the Vatican or some of the powers, or acted spontaneously to forestall, if possible, the fall of Manila and the invasion of Porto Rico, but the attitude of the press shows that the country will welcome peace if it can avoid the payment of a war indemnity and the loss of the Philippines.

A few Catholic republicans and independent papers affect to believe that the demands of the United States will make peace impossible and the prolongation of the war indispensable. But the aims of such papers and the parties they represent are too evident to be considered against the views of the nation, which is weary of the fruitless sacrifice of men and money and is eager to see the end of the colonial war.

The impression in official circles is that the government will promptly be informed of the intentions of President McKinley, while in diplomatic circles it is feared that the American demands may appear excessive to Spain. It is thought that these demands may be modified by negotiations. In financial circles the prospect of peace is received even better than in political circles.

Commercial centers like Barcelona, Bilbao, Malaga, Valencia and Valladolid strenuously support the peace policy.

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail confirms the report of the intention of Spain to protest to the powers against the invasion of Porto Rico after the inauguration of peace negotiations and ascribes the following statement to Prime Minister Sagasta:

"We resolved upon peace many days ago and made known our resolution to the United States. I regard as null and void and as destitute of good faith every-

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